

BOBKOV, A.S.

Technical standardisation in Russian building in the prerevolutionary period. Trudy Inst. ist.est. i tekhn. 7:255-262 '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Building--Production standards)

BOBKOV, A. S. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Masonry work. Streitel' 2 no.8:29 Ag '56.
(Masonry)

(MLRA 9:12)

BOBKOV, A.^{S.}, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Fedor Kon', the master city builder. Strpitel' 2 no. 10:30 0 '56.
(MIRA 10:1)
(Kon', Fedor Savel'evich)

BOBKOV, A.S.

Brief survey of British and American literature of the history of
construction engineering. Vop. 1st. est. 1 tekhn. no.3:251-255 '57.
(England--Engineering--History) (MIRA 11:1)
(United States--Engineering--History)

BAKAYEV, V.A.; BOBKOV, A.S.

First Congress of the International Council on Construction.
Prom.stroi. 38 no.1:63-64 '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Rotterdam--Building--Congresses)

BOBKOV, A.S., Inzh.

Safety measures in the explosive forming of parts. Khim. i
neft. mashinostr. no. 3:36-38 N '64 (MIRA 1882)

BOBKOV, Anatoliy Sergeevich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; TRUBIN,
V.A., prof. [deceased , retsenzent; MARTYNOV, A.P.; red.

[Principles of the construction of industrial buildings
and structures for the chemical industry] Osnovy stroitel'-
stva promyshlennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy khimicheskoy pro-
myshlennosti. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1965. 263 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

BOBKOV, A.S.

Safety measures in explosive forming. Mashinostroitel' no.10:
40-41 0 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

L 16329-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(k)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pf-4 JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP4049182

S/0314/64/000/005/0036/0038

AUTHOR: Bobkov, A.S. (Engineer)

TITLE: Precautions during the stamping of parts by blasting 4

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 5, 1964, 36-38

TOPIC TAGS: stamping, blasting stamping, blasting safety

ABSTRACT: Publications have recently been appearing describing the underwater blasting of parts in order to stamp them using comparatively small explosive charges instead of large presses. The explosive is detonated in a well lined with steel plates. The billet to be stamped is placed on a steel die, ensuring uniform tension of the flange by a V-1 colloidal-graphite compound. The explosive together with the cap is placed above the billet and the well is filled with water. When the required vacuum of 5-10 mm Hg is reached, the detonator is wired. Certain precautions have been found necessary, however, and are satisfied by the following measures. A reliable blocking circuit must be made for safety of the personnel. Optimal water filtration should be assured after blasting. The seismic action on the building should be investigated, and the damping of the water above the well should be calculated. Ventilation of harmful gases should be

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guaranteed and ground currents should be eliminated. Safety should also be assured during the storage and handling of explosives. A charge of TNT weighing not over one kg may be used for blasting parts in water poured into a 3.6 m diameter steel cylinder 3.6 m in height with a wall thickness of 16 mm. The paper includes diagrams of two types of circuits for ensuring the required precautions. If no explosion follows after the blasting circuit has been closed, it is prohibited to approach the explosive for 5-10 minutes. A table is included showing the allowable distances that radio transmitters should be located from the blasting circuit. For example, a distance of 2100 m is required for a 50, 000-100, 000 watt radio transmitter. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, WA

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

S/190/62/004/011/007/014
B106/B101

AUTHORS: Shilov, A. Ye., Shilova, A. K., Bobkov, B. N.

TITLE: Reaction of α -olefins with soluble complex Ziegler catalysts and the mechanism of polymerization initiation

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 11, 1962, 1688 - 1695

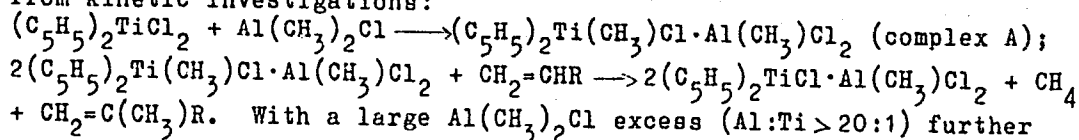
TEXT: In a previous paper (Ref. 3: A. K. Zefirova, A. Ye. Shilov, Dokl. AN SSSR, 136, 599, 1961) the hypothesis was put forward that the polymerization of ethylene is initiated by an ionic mechanism in the presence of a Ziegler catalyst obtained by bringing dicyclopentadienyl titanium into reaction with aluminum alkyls. This hypothesis was studied experimentally on the basis of the catalytic system $(C_5H_5)_2TiCl_2-Al(CH_3)_2Cl$. Since the polymerization of ethylene coincides with the reduction of Ti^{4+} to Ti^{3+} , which is accompanied by a change in color, the process was studied by spectrophotometry. Titanium is reduced by reaction of $(C_5H_5)_2TiCl_2$ with $Al(CH_3)_2Cl$ only in the presence of α -olefins (studied in

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Reaction of α -olefins...

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n-heptene-1 as an example). The following course of reaction resulted from kinetic investigations:



conversions of complex A take place; the resulting compounds do not react with α -olefins. The polymerization rate of ethylene in the $(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)_2\text{TiCl}_2$ - $\text{Al}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Cl}$ system as well as the rate of titanium reduction in this system in the presence of an α -olefin are directly proportional to the increase in electrical conductivity due to the formation of the complex A. These results confirm that the Ti reduction in the presence of an α -olefin, as well as the initiation of polymerizations in the system studied, have an ionic mechanism. This does not agree with the results obtained by J. C. W. Chien (J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 81, 86, 1959). The mechanism of Ti reduction is analogous to that indicated in Ref. 3 for the reduction of $(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)_2\text{TiCl}_2$ by $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{Cl}$. The sole difference is that in the case of $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{Cl}$ the intramolecular disproportioning of the two

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Reaction of α -olefins...

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ethyl groups can start without preliminary incorporation of the olefin. A rough estimate of the ion concentration in the reaction studied (using benzene as a solvent) with the aid of the Walden equation yielded

$\sim 5 \cdot 10^{-9}$ mole/l for medium concentrations of complex A of $\sim 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mole/l. Hence, the concentration of ions is very low and their reactivity very high. There are 5 figures. The most important English-language references are: W. P. Long, D. S. Breslow, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 82, 1953, 1960; A. N. Maki, E. W. Randall, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 82, 4109, 1960; G. Wilkinson, J. M. Birmingham, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 76, 4281, 1954. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 30, 1961

Card 3/3

BOBKOV, I.

For 3700 kilograms of milk! Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 8
no.4:15-17 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Predsedatel' Ryazanskogo oblistpelkoma.
(Dairying)

BOBKOV, I.G.

Diagnosis of defects of the interauricular septum. *Pediatrics*
38 no.9:15-20 S '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry gosspital'noy khirurgii (sav. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. B.V. Petrovskiy) i Moskovskogo meditsin-
skogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(HEART--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

BOBKOV, I.G.

Experimental defects of the interauricular septum. Eksp.khir.1
anest. 6 no.1:37-43 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(HEART—ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

1. BOBKOV, I. N.
2. USSR (600)
4. Lithuania - Agriculture
7. Introducing the achievements of science and progressive practice on collective farms of Lithuania, Dost. sel'khoz, no. 4, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

BOBKOV, I.N., inzh.

Production of dehydrated phosphorobacterin. Izbor. 1 rats. 3
no. 4:6-7 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:7)

(Fertilizers and manures)

BOBKOV, I.N., inzh.

Unit for ripping brushwood. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. no. 2:33-34
F '59. (MIRA 12:1)

(Plows)

BOBKOV, I.N., inzh.

Silicate plowshare. Trakt.1 sel'khozmasb. 30 no.2:27-28
F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(Flows)

BOBKOV, I.P.

Convulsive hysterical attacks. Trudy Inst.klin. i eksp.khir.
AN Kazakh.SSR no.7:55-62 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(HYSTERIA)
(CONVULSIONS)

BOBKOV, I. V.

BOBKOV, I. V.

From the Ryazan of the landlords to a socialist province. Zhivotno-
vodstvo 19 no.11:12-18 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Predsedatel' Ryazanskogo oblispolkoma.
(Ryazan Province--Stock and stockbreeding)

22(1)

SOV/3-59-4-16/42

AUTHORS: Bobkov, K.I., and Nazarov, V.V., Candidates of Economic Sciences

TITLE: To Develop Research in the Field of Political Economy

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vysshey shkoly, 1959, Nr 4, pp 41-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Economic sciences as one of the factors of fast development of Socialist economy will assume increased importance within the 7-Year Plan. Workers of the Chairs of Political Economy will have to take an active part in composing fundamental works generalizing the regularities of economic development processes and of the practice of building of Socialism. The author quotes a number of examples confirming the successful scientific activity of the Chairs and individual instructors of political economy. However, the author considers that in a great number of vuzes the scientific work does not as yet conform to the increased demands of both the present and the future. In this connection he deals with the problem of increasing the scientific qualification of instructors, pointing out that only very few instructors are preparing theses

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SOV/3-59-4-16/42

99 Develop Research in the Field of Political Economy

for a Doctor's degree. In Kazan', e.g., where there are 10 higher educational institutions, including such big ones as the University and the Finansovo-ekonomicheskii institut (Finance-Economic Institute), not a single instructor of political economy is working on a thesis for a Doctor's degree. In Kuybyshev, having 7 vuzes including the Planovyy institut (Planning institute), which turns out economists for various branches of national economy, only one thesis is being prepared. Moreover, the themes of the dissertations sometimes bear a much ~~too~~ general character. The author cites ~~this~~ themes originating ~~from~~ students of the Kiyevskiy meditsinskii institut (Kiev Medical Institute), Leningradskiy pedagogicheskii institut (Leningrad Pedagogical Institute) and the Saratovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyi institut (Saratov Agricultural Institute). Speaking of the dissertation of thesis themes, the author mentions Docent V.M. Raud of the Leningrad University and Instructor I.K. Aleksandrov of the Partiynaya shkola (Party School), who worked on the same theme. In this connection the author states a number of problems of Soviet

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SOV/3-59-4-16/42

To Develop Research in the Field of Political Economy

economics, whose development becomes particularly urgent. A mere enumeration of the problems confronting the scientist-economists shows the broad prospects of research work which are open before the chairs of political economy. The author emphasizes the necessity to improve the scientific work of the Chairs and to intensify the supervision on the part of the vuz directors and the Upravleniye prepodavaniya obshchestvennykh nauk (Administration for Teaching Social Sciences). Referring to the remuneration paid by the publishing offices, the author is at a loss to understand why only work which is not provided for by the plan is being paid, while work carried out in accordance with individual plans is not being paid for. He suggests that work performed according to the Chair plan over and above the established minimum be paid. In this connection reference is made to the scientific workers of the Institut ekonomiki AN SSSR (Institute of Economics AS USSR). Dealing with the theses for Doctors' degrees that are being prepared in the Leningrad vuzos this year, the author mentions Docent N.D. Kolesov of Leningrad University, Docent I.D.

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To Develop Research in the Field of Political Economy

Denisenko of the Leningradskiy tekstil'nyy institut (Leningrad Textile Institute), Docent B.I. Kudryavtsev of the Leningradskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (Leningrad Institute of RR Engineers). The author further mentions the Permskiy universitet (Perm' University), Leningradskiy mekhanicheskiy institut (Leningrad Mechanical Institute), Saratovskiy universitet (Saratov University), Ural'skiy universitet (Ural University), Professor N.A. Tsagolov of Moscow University, Professor A.F. Yakovlev of the Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy ekonomicheskiy institut (Moscow State Institute of Economics), Doctor of Economic Sciences M.S. Atlas of the Moskovskiy finansovyy institut (Moscow Finance Institute), Professor N.K. Karatayev of the Institute of Economics AS USSR, and Rostov University.

Card 4/4

BROVER, Izrail' Moiseyevich, prof., doktor ekonom. nauk; BOBKOV, Karl
Illarionovich, kand. ekonom.nauk, dots.; BORISOV, Yevgeniy Filip-
povich, kand. ekonom.nauk; MATSUK, R.V., red.; GRIGORCHUK, L.A.,
tekhn. red.

[A reader on economics; socialist production methods] Khrestoma-
tiia po politicheskoi ekonomii; sotsialisticheskii sposob proiz-
vodstva. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Vysshiaia shkola," 1961. 412 p.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Economics)

BOBKOV, K.

For the aid of those who study Lenin's legacy in the field of economic theory (V.I. Lenin's development of the Marxist theory of the reproduction of communal capital in the struggle against liberal Populists and "legal" Marxists" by I. M. Mrachkovskaia. Reviewed by K.Bobkov). Vop.ekon. no.4:97-100 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Lenin Vladimir Il'ich, 1870-1924)
(Mrachkovskaia, I.M.)

BOBKOV, K.

Research conducted by the economics departments of institutions
of higher learning. Vop. ekon. no.2:150-155 F '62. (MIRA 15:1)
(Economic research)

AL'TER, L.B., doktor ekon. nauk; BLYUMIN, I.G., doktor ekon. nauk
[deceased]; KARATAYEV, N.K., prof.; REUEL', A.L., doktor
ekon. nauk; STEPANOV, I.G., doktor ekon. nauk; SHTEYN, V.M.,
doktor ekon. nauk; POLYANSKIY, F.Ya., doktorist. nauk;
BOBKOV, K.I., kand. ekon. nauk; VASILEVSKIY, Ye.G., kand.
ekon. nauk; MOROZOV, F.M., kand. ekon. nauk; PONOMAREV, Ye.I.,
kand. ekon. nauk; RYNDINA, M.N., kand. ekon. nauk; FIRSOVA, S.M.,
kand. ekon. nauk; TSAGA, V.F., kand. ekon. nauk; ZHUK, I., red.;
VOSKRESENSKAYA, T., red.; NEZNANOV, V., red.; ULANOVA, L., tekhn .
red.

[History of economic theories] Istorii ekonomicheskikh uchenii.
Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1963. 549 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut ekonomiki.

BOBKOV, K.N., agronom; SHIKULA, N.K., kand.sel'skokhoz. nauk

State farm improves soil fertility. Zemledelie 25 no.10:14-21
0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pochvovedeniya
imeni A.N. Sokolovskogo.

ITSKOVICH, G.M.; KISELEV, V.A.; CHERNAVSKIY, S.A.; BOBKOV, K.N.;
PANICH, B.B.; BAZHENOV, D.V., red.

[Preparation of a course project on machine parts; reference
manual] Kursovoe proektirovanie detalei mashin; uchebno-
spravochnoe posobie. Izd.4., perer. Moskva, Mashinostroenie
1964. 594 p. (MIRA 18:5)

BOBKOV, L. Armaturshchik

My suggestions. Stroitel' no. 4:14 Ap '59.
(Reinforced concrete)

(MIRA 12:6)

ABRAMOV, A.S.; MENDEL'SON, V.S.; FREYDIN, G.Yu.; POGOREL'SKIY, M.A.;
BOBKOV, L.I.; SELEKH, V.F.

Designing die casting molds for diamond tools. Mashinostroitel'
no.11:30-32 N '64 (MIRA 18:2)

BOBKOV, L.S.

Automobile surface preparation prior to painting. Lakokras.mat.
i ikh prim. no.2:75-76 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz opyta raboty Moskovskogo avtozavoda imeni I.A.Likhacheva.
(Automobiles--Painting)

S/032/60/026/04/30/046
B010/B006

AUTHOR: Bobkov, L.S.

TITLE: On the Method of Testing the Impact Strength of Varnish Coats

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 489-490

TEXT: Questions concerning impact destruction of varnish coats by various devices are discussed. This test method is laid down in GOST 4765-49 (instead of OST 10086-39) and consists in measuring the drop height of a striker weighing 1 kg required to destroy the varnish coat (and/or the maximum height before occurrence of destruction). For this test, a device was designed at the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lakov i krasok (NILK) (Scientific Research Institute of Varnishes and Paints). Since it has several drawbacks, a second device of the type U-1² was designed. With the latter however, the varnish coat separates at the point of impact of the striker, especially in the case of multilayer coatings. A device of the type U-2³ in which the striker is a ball of larger diameter than in the U-1 device was designed at the Institut GIPI-4 (Institute GIPI-4). Indentations produced by the three above-



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On the Method of Testing the Impact Strength
of Varnish Coats

S/032/60/026/04/30/046
B010/B006

mentioned devices in metals serving as varnish foundations, as observed after the tests, are shown in drawings (Fig. 1). A comparison (Table) of the test results of various varnish samples obtained by means of the three devices shows that the U-2 device gives considerably higher values. It is recommended not to use the U-2 device, because the values obtained by it are distorted. Since the varnish coat separates in tests with the U-1 device it is recommended to develop a new and more suitable device basing on the one designed at the NILK. A publication by S.V. Yakubovich is mentioned in the paper. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 1 Soviet reference. (✓)

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy avtozavod im. Likhacheva (Moscow Automobile Plant
imeni Likhachev)

Card 2/2

BOBKOV, I.S.; DANILOVA, G.F.

Painting of bicycle parts in a conveyor. Lakokras.mat.1 ikh prim.
no.1:67-70 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz opyta raboty Moskovskogo avtozavoda imeni I.A.Likhacheva.
(Bicycles and tricycles--Painting)

BOBKOV, L.S.

Mechanization of painting operations at the Likachev Automobile
Plant. Mashinostroitel' no.5:18-19 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Moscow--Motor vehicles--Painting)

BOBKOV, L.S.; DANILOVA, G.F.

Painting of motorbuses in the I.A. Likhachev Automobile Plant.
Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.3:83-84 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Motorbuses--Painting)

BOBKOV, L.S.

Equipment for spray painting in the electric field manufactured
in the Hungarian People's Republic. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prom.
no.5:62-64 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

ZIL'BERBERG, V.I.; ROZNO, L.I.; GULYAYEV, A.I.; TSYRLIN, M.I.;
BOBKOV, L.S., inzh., retsenzent; MANUYKOV, P.H., inzh.,
red.

[Overall mechanization and automation of painting operations] Kompleksnaia mekhanizatsiia i'avtomatizatsiia okrasochnykh rabot. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 146 p.
(MIRA 18:6)

L 7007-65 EWT(1)/EWA(h) Feb AFWL/SSD/AFSTR GW

ACCESSION NR: AP4045787

S/0049/64/000/009/1360/1375

AUTHOR: Fedotov, B. A.; Kuzin, I. P.; Bobkov, M. F.

TITLE: Detailed seismological investigations at Kamchatka in 1961 and 1962

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 9, 1964, 1360-1375

TOPIC TAGS: seismic activity, seismological station, Pacific seismic Belt, seismography, Kamchatka

ABSTRACT: The results of observations made at a network of seismic stations established by a special Pacific seismic expedition to Kamchatka during the period 1961-1962 are reviewed. The instruments, methods, and techniques of observation and data reduction were essentially the same as those used in an earlier expedition to the Kurile Islands from 1958 to 1962. It has been experimentally established that near-earthquakes with $K > 10$ are clearly recorded at distances of 200-300 km. On the basis of the seismic materials gathered during the first year at Kamchatka, it was possible to compile a map of epi-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4045787

centers, a map of seismic activity (based on earthquakes with foci depths of less than 60 km), a compound vertical section, and a frequency diagram. A distinct earthquake belt was identified running parallel to the deep-water depression through the tips of the Kronotskiy and Shipunskiy peninsulas southwest to the 52° latitude line. The compound vertical section shows that this belt is an outcrop of the Pacific focal zone which crosses the deep-water depression and the elevated Kamchatka. The belt reflects the intensive contemporary processes taking place in the earth's mantle which led to the development of the island arc and the deep-water depression. The map of epicenters indicates that the deep-water depression, the structure of the Shipunskiy peninsula and its underwater extension, and the depression of the Kamchatka River and bordering mountains continue to develop intensively today. Corrections will have to be made in the map of seismic zoning of Kamchatka. On the eastern shore of Kamchatka the nine-point intensity zone should be expanded to include the town of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli (Academy of Sciences SSSR, Institute of Physics of the Earth); Sibirskoye otde-

Card 2/3

L 7007-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047787

leniye, Institut vulkanologii (Siberian Department, Institute of
Vulcanology)

SUBMITTED: 26Jul63

ATD PRESS: 3103

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 029

OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

BOBKOV, M. I.

Fuel Abstracts
June 1954
Steam Raising and
Steam Engines

4565. IMPROVING ECONOMY OF BOILER PLANT OPERATING ON PULVERIZED
ANTHRACITE DUFF. Bobkov, M.I., Trignont, V.D. and Sukhov, A.I.
(Energetik (Pwr Engr. Moscow) Dec. 1953, 4-7). Modifications and
subsequent performance of the 120-150 tons/h boiler, mentioned in Fuel Abstr.,
1954, vol. 15, 503, are described.

BOBKOV, M. I.

524N/5

735.9

.B6

Opyt Ekspluatatsii Zuyevskoy GRES (Operational Experience of the State Regional
Electrical Power Stations of Zuyevka, by) M. I. Bobkov (I Dr.) Pod Obshchey Red.
P. R. Sizin. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1954.

247 P. Illus., Diagr., Tables.

LONSKIY, Ye.D.; STROMSKIY, P.P.; BOBKOV, M.M.

~~Секрет~~
Highly productive equipment for pneumatic flux feeding. Elek.1
tepl.tiaga 3 no.6:10-11 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Car wheels--Welding) (Pneumatic machinery)

BOBKOV, N. A.

BOBKOV, N.A.; KAZITSYN, Yu.V.

Spinels of southern Yakutia. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 83 no. 2:163-167 '54.

(Yakutia--Spinel group) (Spinel group--Yakutia) (MLRA 7:7)

BOEKOV, N.G.

Comparative evaluation of collectors. TSvet. met. 37 no.9:12 S '64.
(MIRA 18:7)

BOBKOV, N. K.

"Dynamics of the Processes of Soil Formation of Turf-Podzolic Soils Built up Over Thick Ancient Alluvial Sands Under Pine Seedlings." Cand Agr Sci, Inst of Socialized Agriculture, Minsk, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 8, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

BOBKOV, N.K., kand. sel'khoz. nauk

[Characteristics of turf-Podzolic soils in deep ancient alluvial sands; reports at the conference on methods and research on the increase of fertility and productivity of light soils] Osobennosti dernovo-podzolistykh pochv na glubokikh drevnealluvial'nykh peskakh; доклад na nauchno-metodicheskome soveshchani po povyseniiu plodorodiia i proizvoditel'nosti legkikh pochv. Minsk, Akad.sel'khoz.nauk BSSR, 1959. 14 p.
(MIRA 17:4)

BOBKOV, N.K.

USSR/Forestry - Forest Management.

K-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 20139

Author : Moiseyenko, F.P., Bobkov, N.K.

Inst : -

Title : Forest Renewal Felling in Soil Protection Forests.

Orig Pub : Sb. rabot po lesn. kh-vu Ml.-Li, Goslesbunizdat, 1957, 21-25.

Abstract : A study has been made of the porosity, water permeability and consistence of the forest soils in the dry pine wood stands of differing ages and compactness. Data is presented on the changes with age in the output of commercial wood and saw logs, while natural renewal in various forest types is characterized. On the basis of the researched data the authors come to the conclusion that the protective features of the arid pine wood appear stronger in the ages from 50-60 to 110-130 years. The recommended age for

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 20139

cutting is 101-120 years, the felling method is by dense forest cutting with cultivation of the clearings.

Card 2/2

- 40 -

~~BOBKOV~~, N.M., red.; GIRICHEV, S.N., red.; TOSHCHÉVIKOV, V.P., red.;
~~BOBKOV~~, B.V., red.; YEMEL'YANOVA, I., red.; DAVLETOV, Kh.,
tekhn.red.

[Technical education in Kazakh schools; a collection of articles]
Politekhnikeskoe obuchenie v shkolakh Kazakhskoi SSR: sbornik
statei. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo.
Pt.1. 1957. 195 p. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Kazakh S.S.R. Upravleniye shkol.
(Kazakhstan--Technical education)

BOIKOV, N. P.

27074 BOIKOV, N. P., MIKHAYLOVSKIY, Yu. V., RYZHKOV, A. N., TSVETKOV, B. S.
Mekhanizatsiya trudoyemkikh i tyazhelykh rabot, 1949, No.8, s. 32-36.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949

131 AND 132 CODES										133 AND 134 CODES									
PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
F <i>Bobkov, N. P.</i> F 857. TANKS (MOBILE) GAS PRODUCERS FOR RAW FIREWOOD AND WASTE PRODUCTS OF TIMBER FELLING. Bobkov, N. P., Mikhailovskii, Yu. V., Ryshkov, A. N. and Tsvetkov, B. S. (Za Ekon. Topliva (Fuel Econ.), Nov. 1950, 24-27). A An illustrated description and engine performance figures are given for a new type of gas producer for use with tractors, lorries and generating sets. It uses small logs 450-500 m.m. long by 20-100 m.m. diam. with moisture up to 100% abs., and compares favourably with existing types running on specially prepared and dried wood blocks. The producer is 1850 m.m. high, rectangular in section, and the top half, which serves as a fuel hopper, measure 550 by 400 m.m. Cold air is delivered by a blower at 350 m.m. head of water to 16 nozzles surrounding the combustion zone and inclined upwards at 30° to the horizontal. There is a throttled outlet in the lid at the top of the fuel hopper. If the wood is dry enough, this outlet is closed and the producer functions as a normal down-draught type. With wet wood																			
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BOENOL, N.M.; NEKLEBDOVA, K.L.

Plan of a scientific organization of the work. Vol. 62. 110 p.
47 no. 8:50-51 Ag 1965. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Zamestiteľ nacheľnika lokomotivnogo depo Kapatin Yugo-Zapadnoy
derogi (for Bekhov). 2. Starsiy inzh.-ekonomist depo Kapatin Yugo-
Zapadnoy derogi (for Neklyudov).

SKLYAR, V.A.; AVRAMENKO, I.P.; PAVLOV, D.F.; ~~BOBKOV, N.V.~~; BERESTOVAYA, R.V.;
SEKRYPIK, Ye.P.; SEMONENKO, Ye.T.; SERGEYEVA, V.P.; KOLYAKO, D.A.,
red.; SOLDATOVA, N.P., otvetstv.za vypusk; GRISHNYAYEV, B.G.,
tekhn.red.

[Economy of Krasnodar Territory; a statistical manual] Narodnoe
khoziaistvo Krasnodarskogo kraia; statisticheskii sbornik.
Krasnodar, Gosstatizdat, 1958. 233 p. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Krasnodarskiy kray. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Nachal'nik
Krasnodarskogo krayevogo statisticheskogo upravleniya (for Kolyako).
(Krasnodar Territory--Statistics)

BOBKOV, Nikolay Vladimirovich; GUREVICH, Sh.M., dots., kand. ekon.
nauk, retsenzent; KOVALEV, A.I., retsenzent; MYASHNIKOV,
N.V., ~~red.~~

[General course in river transportation] Obshchii kurs
rechnogo transporta. Moskva, "Transport," 1964. 212 p.
(MIRA 17:4)

COMMON ELEMENTS										COMMON VALUABLES									
1ST AND 2ND COPIES										3RD AND 4TH COPIES									
co 16 PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX Polarimetric determination of the carbohydrate content of intermediate products in the production of alcohol from potatoes. <i>P. Ilyukhin, Spitsynskaya Prom. 13, No. 12, 43-44 (1936); Chem. Zentr. 1937, 1, 4875.</i>—The detn. of starch in potatoes: 100 g. of potato mash is treated with malt glycerol ext., dild. to 500 cc. with water, and 20 cc. of the filtrate boiled 1 hr. 45 min. with 40 cc. 10% HCl and 20 cc. water. After cooling, clarifying and filtering, the soln. is examd. with the polariscope. Starch is detd. in malt in an analogous manner. For the detn. of carbohydrates in the intermediate products, 20 g. of the filtrate from the mash, etc., is treated with 40 cc. of 10% HCl and the detn. completed as above. M. G. Moore										COMMON VALUABLES INDEX									
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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
Ca 16 Saccharification and fermentation of the wort obtained in the complex processing of the rubber-bearing kok-sagyz to give alcohol with the extraction of latex and rubber. P. K. Bobkov. <i>Spirto-Vodochvaya Prom.</i> 15, No. 3, 11-14 (1966); <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1936, II, 3022; cf. C. A. 34, 4200. — The completeness and duration of the hydrolysis of inulin from kok-sagyz roots depend, among other factors, to a great extent on the pH value, which should not be less than 2.5. By working with the raw kok-sagyz roots a saccharification of 91-8% was obtained. Fermentation took place in the sirup from the roots equally satisfactorily with or without the addn. of nutrient salts; the alc. yield was 93-8%. The mass obtained from the raw kok-sagyz roots fermented well also, but the alc. yield was less than that obtained from the sirup. Likewise, fermentation of the mass after previous extrn. of latex and rubber also took place without difficulty. Processing of the raw root mass was most satisfactory. M. G. Moore																																																			
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PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS													3RD AND 4TH ORDERS												
ca 16 The storage of potatoes in silos and their processing to yield alcohol. P. K. Bobkov. <i>Spiro-Vedachnaya Prom.</i> 6 15, No. 6, 8-13 (1938); <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1938, II, 3173; cf. C. A. 33, 4720⁷, 7953⁷.—Several years' observations have shown that when whole potatoes are stored in pits the starch loss is about 10 times greater than when the potato pulp is stored in silos. In the latter case various org. acids are formed; these acids together with the simultaneous exclusion of air afford protection against bacteria and mold fungi. By the fermentation of potato pulp so stored, alc. is obtained which has only a slightly acrid odor. Processing of the pulp is simplified if H₂SO₄ is added during storage. M. G. Moore																									
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PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
ca										16									
Sorghum stems as a raw material for the production of natural rum. P. Bobkov. <i>Spirto-podochuaya Prosa</i>. 13, No. 8, 33-6(1938); <i>Chem. Ind. 41, 1179</i>.—Worts obtained from sorghum stems can be used for the production of natural rum. The esters formed during the fermentation of these worts resemble in aroma the esters of the head fraction of natural rum obtained from the Jamaica sugar cane. A. Papineau-Couture																			
ASS-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										E-274424-1									
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ca 30 The production of rubber from the roots of kok-saghyz. P. K. Bobkov. <i>Kauchuk i Resina</i> 1939, No. 8, 67-70; <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1940, I, 142-3; cf. C. A. 34, 4200. The different steps in the processing of kok-saghyz are described: (1) extr. of the latex, (2) sepn. and fermentation of the carbohydrate, (3) preliminary treatment for sepn. of rubber, (4) sepn. of rubber and (5) drying of the rubber. Inadequacies and possible improvements in the process are pointed out. The yield per metric ton of undried roots is 16.5 kg. of rubber hydrocarbons. The product obtained by the leaching process contains 84.5% rubber hydrocarbons, 4.3% insol. substances, 11.2% resin and 1-1.2% ash. The tensile strength is 200-215 kg./sq. cm., the elongation 700-800%, the permanent elongation 18-20% and the Geer coeff. of aging 0.80-0.90. M. G. Moore																																																			
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Losses of rubber in the processing of the roots of kok-saghyz. P. K. Bobkov. *Caoutchouc and Rubber* (U. S. S. R.) 1939; No. 12, 27-3. The alkali method of processing the roots of kok-saghyz by centrifuging gives a 75-80% extn. of rubber; the losses are 13-13% in the filtrate, 8-8% in the slimes and 2% in the wash waters. The losses can be reduced by settling the slimes in tanks having conical bottoms and vertical baffles, whereby the liquid is first directed downward under the 1st baffle, then upward over the 2nd baffle and the process is repeated. The rubber is extd. from the slimes by grinding, digestion and centrifuging. These measures should decrease the losses by at least 50-60%.
B. Z. Kamich

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
30																									
Recovery of rubber from plants. A. P. Zhikhareva and P. K. Bobkov, Russ. 56,448, Jan. 31, 1940. Fibers and other incrusting substances contained in the plants are fermented by means of the <i>Clostridium holslagense</i> or <i>Mycobacterium solanum</i>, and the rubber is then sepl. in the usual manner.																									
ASD 54-A METALLOGRAPHIC LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									

BOBKOV, S.

Kamensk Combine of Artificial Fibers prepares for work in a new way. Sots.trud no.12:123-125 D '58.

(MIRA 13:4)

1. Inzhener otдела труда i saraботnoy platy Upravleniya legkoy promyshlennosti Rostovskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Rostov--Textile fibers, Synthetic)

808KOV, S.S. <i>cd</i>		10	
Vinyl chloride. S. S. Bobkov and P. P. Shepeneva. U.S.S.R. 66,666, July 31, 1946. Dichloroethane is pyrolytically dehydrochlorinated at 480-520° over activated C acting as catalyst. At this temp. the catalyst does not lose its activity over a long period of time. CH_2CHCl thus produced contains impurities which interfere with its polymerization. These impurities are removed by treating the chloride with concd. H_2SO_4 or with Cl_2. M. H.			
ANN 11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			

BOBKOV, S.S.; KAZARNOVSKAYA, R.Sh.

Some problems in ethylene oxidation. Neftekhimiia 1 no.5:661-668
S-O '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Ethylene oxide)

KOLCHIN, I.K.; BOBKOV, S.S.; MARGOLIS, I.Ya.

Catalytic oxidation and ammoxidation of propylene on bismuth molybdates. *Neftokhimiya* 4 no.2:201-207 Apr'64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

KOLCHIN, I.K.; GAL'PERIN, Ye.L.; BOBKOV, S.S.; MARGOLIS, L.Ya.

Catalytic oxidation and oxidative ammonolysis of propylene on
bismuth tungstate. Neftekhimiia 5 no.1:111-117 Ja-F '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

KOLCHIN, I.K.; GAL'PERIN, Ye.L.; BOBKOV, S.S.; MARGOLIS, L.Ya.

Bismuth-molybdenum-phosphorus catalysts of oxidation and of
oxidative ammonolysis of propylene. *Kin.i kat.* 6 no.5:878-
883 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

ACC NR: AP7001365

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/021/0032/0032

INVENTOR: Gus'kov, A. K.; Bobkov, S. S.; Gribov, A. M.; Kolchin, I. K.; Zhakov, V. A.;
Kovalev, N. I.; Lisunova, M. B.; Sokolova, V. A.; Kuznetsova, S. N.; Butusova, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparative method for a catalyst. Class 12, No. 187738

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 21, 1966, 32

TOPIC TAGS: acrylonitrile, chemical synthesis, catalyst preparation, *catalysis*

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a preparative method for a catalyst for the synthesis of acrylonitrile by oxidative ammonolysis of propylene. A carrier with improved strength and heat resistance is prepared by molding, drying and heating to 1200—1250 a mixture of Kaolin and α -alumina. The carrier is subsequently impregnated with bismuth, molybdenum, and phosphorus compounds. [B0]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 01Apr64/ ATD PRESS: 5109

Card. 1/1

UDC: 66.094.373

Bobkov, T. M.

133-10-8/26

AUTHOR: Zabaluyev, I. P., Bobkov, T. M. and Tarashchuk, N. T.

TITLE Smelting of Chromium Nickel Steel Using Pelletised Nickel Oxide. (Vyplavka Khromonikelevoy Stali s Primeneniyem Okomkovannoy Zakisi Nikelya).

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, No.10, pp. 899-901 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: First laboratory experiments on the application of nickel oxide in steelmaking were carried out by L. I. Aronov et al in the Moscow Institute of Steel (Stal', 1947, No.3). In the present paper the confirmation of the possibility of the application of nickel oxide in the production of nickel containing steels on 20 ton and 30 ton basic electric arc furnaces is described. The following participated in the work: G. P. Malikov, G. I. Kabakov and N. M. Shabli. Altogether 18 experimental heats of structural steel (12XH3A) and stainless steel (1X18H9T) were carried out in which pelletised nickel oxide (containing over 20% of Ni in metallic form, total content of nickel 81.0-82.0%) prepared by Yuzhuralnikel' was used. The pellets are shown in Figure 1. In 8 heats nickel oxide was added on to the slag during the oxidation period, thus using it as an oxidant and alloying

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133-10-8/26

Smelting of Chromium Nickel Steel Using Pelletised Nickel Oxide.

element. The recovery of nickel in metal was not lower than 98%. The character of assimilation of nickel oxide in the bath is shown in Table 1 and the oxidation of carbon in Figure 2. The influence of nickel oxide additions on the oxidation of C, P and Mn during smelting steel 12XH3A is shown in Table 2. As under the works conditions chromium nickel structural steels and stainless steels are usually produced by remelting 1 heat for 12XH3A steel and 5 heats for 1X18H9T were carried out in which nickel oxide was added to charges in the equivalent amounts to the usual additions of metallic nickel. The degree of recovery of nickel in the metal could not be established as the percentage of Ni in the nickel scrap was not known, however, the nickel content of slag after melting was not higher than 0.18%. The quality of metal so produced was tested on rolled products according to ГОСТ 4543-48 and ГОСТ 5632. The quality of metal was found to be satisfactory, hydrogen content of metal before tapping was the same as in the usual heats. Specific power consumption during smelting with the application of pelletised nickel oxide increased by 5-7 kWh/ton. As the cost of

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Smelting of Chromium Nickel Steel Using Pelletised Nickel Oxide. 133-10-8/26

than nickel H3 and H4, the use of pelletised oxide is advantageous. There are 2 tables, 2 figures and 2 references, both of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Dneprospetsstal' Works and Gipronikel'. (Zavod Dneprospetsstal' i Gipronikel')

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

137-58-6-11821

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 90 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bobkov, T.M.

TITLE: Experiences in the Heating of the Shrinkage Head of an Ingot.
Electric Arc Heating (Opyt raboty po obogrevu pribyl'noy chasti
slitka. Elektrodugovoy obogrev)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii, 1957, Vol
18, pp 110-111

ABSTRACT: A description is offered of a pilot-plant installation built at the Dneprospetsstal' plant in 1956 for electric-arc heating of shrinkage heads. This equipment permits simultaneous heating of 12 ingots of 2-3 t each. The electrodes for the heating of 4 ingots, made by bottom pouring on a single drag, are carried on a common support. In preparing the installation for heating, one of the electrodes is regulated by hand, and its position relative to the metal is changed by the main controller. The other 3 electrodes have individual regulators that automatically equalize the power on all four. For automatic regulation of the given power, a set of RMD-4.5 amplidynes is used, of the type employed in three-phase electric arc furnaces. The

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137-58-6-11821

Experiences in the Heating (cont.)

assignment is set up on a programming mechanism. One power transformer with 5 voltage taps of from 103 to 144 v is used to feed the installation. The maximum current on the electrode is 3000 amps. In the electrical heating of shrinkage heads of 2.8-t ingots, the hot top is filled with molten metal only to one-half the normal height. A layer of slag 50-70 mm thick is applied by means of flux. When the duration of electrical heating is 1 hr 35 min, the unit consumption of electric power is ~ 30 kwh/t. The crop end was reduced by 6-7% when the assigned power was maintained and all the requirements of the electrical heating procedures were strictly adhered to.

V.P.

1. Steel--Production 2. Steel--Heating 3. Electric arcs--Applications

Card 2/2

SAMARIN, A.M.; YEFIMOV, L.M.; VESEIKOV, N.G.; ORMAN, R.Z.; SHABANOV, A.N.;
MOROZENSKIY, L.I.; GRANAT, I.Ya.; TOCHINSKIY, A.S.; ALYAVDIN, V.A.;
DANILOV, P.M.; PETRIKEYEV, V.I.; POPOV, B.N.; BOBKOV, T.M.;
ROSTKOVSKIY, S.Ye.; GAVRISH, D.I.; D'YAKONOV, N.S.; TIMOSHPOL'SKIY,
M.M.; ROMANOV, V.D.; POCHTMAN, A.M.; MELESHKO, A.M.; PODGORETSKIY,
A.A.; OFENGENDEN, A.M.; BRONSHTEYN, V.M.; PRIDANTSEV, M.V.; LIVSHITS,
G.L.; ROZHKOV, V.A.; RUTES, V.S.

Reports (brief annotations). Biul. TSNIICM no.18/19:15-16 '57.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Samarin).
2. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (for Rutes, Rostkovskiy, Pridantsev, Livshits, Rozhkov).
3. Stal'proyekt (for Shabanov).
4. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Alivaydin, Danilov, Petrikeyev).
5. Zavod "Elektrostal'" (for Popov).
6. "Dneprospetsstal'" (for Bobkov).
7. Glavogneupor Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for Gavriah).
8. Planovoye upravleniye Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for D'yakonov).
9. Otdel rabochikh kadrov, truda i zarplaty Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for Timoshpol'skiy).
10. Glavvtorchermet Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for Romanov).
11. Giprostal' (for Pochtman).
12. Zavod im. Voroshilova (for Meleshko).
13. Zavod "Zaporozhstal'" (for Podgoretskii).
14. Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Ofengenden).
15. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Bronshteyn).

(Steel—Metallurgy)

B. B. Kov, T.

44502
19.12.00
Translation from: Referativnyi zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 7, p 34 (USSR)

Authors: Chayko, M., Kozlov, Ye., Rutkovskiy V., Zabaluyev, I., Bobkov, T.,
Kurganov, V., Antipenko, O.

Title: New Technology in Electric Smelting of Ball Bearing Steel

Periodical: Tekhn.-ekon. byul. Sovetskoye Zapovednik, ekon. sht. r.-sa, 1958, Nr 1,
pp 6-10

Abstract: A new method of ball-bearing steel smelting in high-capacity (50 t) are
furnaces was developed at the "Metallurgiya" plant. The amount of
burnt-out C during the oxidation stage is reduced to 0.25% of the
of the metal prior to slag skimming must be about 2.5% of the tem-
perature of teeming (1,550-1,570°C) as measured by the plunged thermocouple.
Reduction takes place under white slag. Preliminary deoxidation
of the slag is performed by carbonization of the metal by 0.03-
0.05% C with the use of dry ground coke. Fe-Cr and Fe-Si are added until
the slag is being formed. The slag is formed through lime, refractory
slag and fluorspar in a 6:2:1 proportion and amounting to 3-4% of the
metal weight. Deoxidation is carried out by 3-4 blends of ground coke,
75% Fe-Si powder, and lime. 0.5 kg/% aluminum powder is added to the

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Final mixture 10 minutes prior to teeming. The slag, before teeming, contains CaO
2-3.0%, CaS 0.2-0.5% and FeO 40-45%. The metal temperature is 1,545-1,565°C. 0.5 kg/%
is added by ladle to the metal ris. In teeming process, first, most of
the slag and then the metal with the slag are teemed. Melting extends over 1 hour 30
minutes. Contamination of the steel by nonmetals is reduced to 0.01% of the metal.
The average mark for oxides (October 1957) is 2.15 by conventional technology and
2.12 by the new method; it is respectively 2.17 and 2.15 for sulfides. Globular
inclusions usually do not occur in the new technology. Duration of the smelting time
is reduced by 10%; electric power consumption is reduced by 50-70 kw-hr/ton.

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BOBKOV, T. M.

2/18/60/000/008/002/018
A161/A029

AUTHORS:

Chuyko, M.M.; Rukhovskiy, V.B.; Konishchev, M.P.; Zaryvazko, A.G.; Repunenko, A.P.; Yakovlevich, I.S.; Zabaluyev, I.P.; Kuznetsov, V.V.; Shukor, M.M.; Antipenko, O.I.

TITLE:

A New Smelting Technology Under White Slag for Ball Bearing Steel of Grade M415 (R6Mn15)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Vsesoyuznogo nauchnoissledovatel'skogo tsentra metallurgiya, 1960, No. 8, pp. 38 - 47.

NOTE:

At the "Dnepropetrovsk" Works up to 1956 R6Mn15 steel was treated simultaneously with slag and no attention was paid to steel treatment by slag in the ladle during the refining. The final S content of 0.008 was obligatory and had been met down to 1 h 30 min and 2 h 40 min or more. The refining time reduced metal with a content of 0.003% S in 1 h 10 min. To boost the heat process and to improve the metal quality, M.M. Chuyko suggested a new technology for the refining of R6Mn15 steel. The new technology consists of the following: the refining time to 1 h 10 min or less by decarburization and desulfuration of the metal with the use of slag in the ladle during teeming. The article contains details of this new technique.

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The effect of the oxidizing and reducing heat period factors was determined. The formation of highly-basic and well decarburized slag was mainly studied. The slag quantity used was 4 - 5% of the metal weight with a CaO content of over 55%. Two below 0.4% and CaF₂ below 2.0%. First a considerable quantity of slag was spilled through a widely open hole into the ladle, and then metal poured into it. The height in a solid jet, which brought about a large contact area with slag and decarburization and desulfuration. The optimum parameters of the oxidation period were determined. The optimum carbon burning rate of 0.4 - 0.5%/h, and a metal temperature of 1,545 - 1,560°C, before attaining the oxidizing slag. The reducing period under lime-silica white slag with low calcium fluoride content proved to be expedient, as well as the treatment of the metal in the ladle by this slag. The optimum slag composition is: (FeO) < 0.5%; (CaF₂) = 1 - 2%; $\Sigma(SiO_2 + Al_2O_3)$ = 31 - 34%; (CaO) > 53%; (MgO) < 1%; and $\Sigma(CaO + MgO)$ = 63 - 65%. The optimum metal temperature before teeming is 1,550 - 1,570°C. It ensures the filling of a 2.8-ton ingot during 165 - 190 min. The final decarburization of steel by aluminum in the ladle gives a high reduction of oxygen content (over 30%). The quantity of nonmetallic inclusions in

Card 2/3

steel was slightly lower than usual in steel melted in the usual process under carbo slag with long refining. There are 7 figures, 5 tables and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATIONS: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskii instytut (Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute); named "Dnepropetrovsk" ("Dnepropetrovsk") Works

SUBMITTED: November 12, 1959

Card 3/3

S/133/61/000/006/007/017
A054/A129

AUTHORS: Gnuchev, S. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Trakhimovich, V. I.,
Tregubenko, A. F., Frantsov, V. P., Bobkov, T. M., Engineers

TITLE: Melting steel in arc-furnace with electromagnetic stirring of the
bath

PERIODICAL: Stal', ²¹no. 6, 1961, 519-522
^

TEXT: Electromagnetic stirring was first applied in the USSR, in 1956,
to a ДСВ-18 (DSV-18) type furnace (diameter of the working area: 3,070 mm,
depth of the bath: 605 mm, transformer capacity: 8,000 kw); further equipment
for stirring was installed in 1959. Tests were carried out to determine the
effect of electromagnetic stirring on the oxygen and sulfur content during the
reduction period and to examine the efficiency of this process. The metal was
stirred in such a way, (Fig. 1a) that after rising from the lower layers at the
outlet opening it spread over the bath surface while two rotation centers were
forming at the bridge. In the present series of tests the maximum rate of metal
movement was 0.25 - 0.40 m/sec at the rear furnace banks and 0.14 - 0.25 m/sec
at the frontal furnace banks, with a frequency of 0.95 - 1.0 cps. During the

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tests the electromagnetic stirring went on for the entire period of refining. Based on the results obtained for the electromagnetic stirring of low-carbon structural steels, (12XH3A = 12KhN3A, 15XM = 15KhM) it was found that this process compared with the conventional method accelerated deoxidation considerably, viz. by 30 - 40 minutes. When deoxidizing took place for the usual period, electromagnetic stirring resulted in a more thorough deoxidation (0.003 - 0.005% oxygen content before tapping instead of 0.005 - 0.007% when applying the conventional method). Increased deoxidation by electromagnetic stirring was also recorded for stainless low-carbon steels (0.0035 - 0.0070% oxygen instead of 0.007 - 0.013% in the old process). The distribution coefficient of sulfur during reduction when applying the electromagnetic stirring method was higher, whereas the sulfur-content in the metal was lower than in the usual castings. No increase in hydrogen and nitrogen content was observed, nor did the furnace bottom display any increased wear and tear when electromagnetic stirring was applied. It was possible to accelerate the skimming of slag by 5-10 minutes, which increased the furnace capacity by 10%; moreover, manual labor could be entirely eliminated from this process. The temperature of the metal reached an average value more quickly and could be controlled more easily than in the usual manner. The bath also had a more uniform chemical composition. All these factors

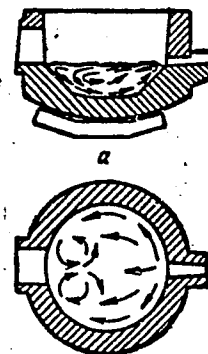
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improved the quality of the metal considerably. It was found that the waste decreased in electromagnetically stirred molten metals. This could be established for 18XHBA (18KhNVA), 12XH3A (12KhN3A), 40XHMA (40KhNMA) steels. The waste in ball bearing steel decreased also, as a result of the drop in globular inclusions, whereas the oxide and sulfide impurities occur in about the same amounts in both processes. The drawbacks of the electromagnetic stirring equipment are: 1) the air-cooling of the stators is insufficient and does not prevent their overheating; 2) on account of the slow motion of the metal at the bath surface it is not possible to mechanize the stirring of slag. For this purpose it would be necessary to raise the current intensity in the stator above the nominal value and to intensify cooling suddenly; 3) in the present construction the bath must first be removed when repairs are necessary, when the stator has to be mounted or dismantled. There are 3 figures, 4 tables and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

Fig. 1a: Scheme of the metal-circulation in the bath applied in the tests



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ALEKSEYENKO, M.F.; BANAS, P.S.; BOBKOV, T.M.; NATAPOV, B.S.; RYABTSEV, S.I.;
SKLYAROV, P.I.; FRANTSOV, V.P.; YUDOVICH, S.Z.; PRONIN, V.Ye.

DI-1 stainless steel. Stal' 23 no.2:159-162 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Steel, Stainless)

L 18651-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD/JG
 ACCESSION NR: AP3004789 S/0129/63/000/008/0055/0059 68

AUTHOR: Bobkov, T. M.; Moshkevich, Ye. M.; Gunaza, K. P.; Zlatkina, V. I. 62

TITLE: Effect of additions of rare-earth metals and their oxides on properties of some stainless steels 8

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 8, 1963, 55-59

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, Kh18Ni9Ti steel, AISI 321 steel, Kh23Ni18 steel, AISI 310 steel, Kh17Ni13M2Ti steel, AISI 316Ti steel, misch metal effect, ferrocerium effect, lanthanum effect, cerium dioxide effect, lanthanum oxide effect, praseodymium oxide effect, steel hot ductility, steel structure, nonmetallic-inclusion content, cast structure, ingot structure

ABSTRACT: The effect of addition of 0.05--0.35% misch metal [50% Ce, 25% La, and 25% various rare-earth metals] or 0.05--0.4% ferrocerium, lanthanum, cerium dioxide, lanthanum oxide, and praseodymium oxide on structure, phase composition, amount of nonmetallic inclusions, room-temperature mechanical properties, and hot ductility of Kh18Ni9Ti [AISI 321], Kh23Ni18 [AISI 310], and Kh17Ni13M2Ti [AISI 316] stainless steels has been investigated. None of

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L 18651-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004789

the additions was found to have a significant effect on the crystal structure of ingots of any steel tested. The forged metal had a fine-grained structure with a low content of oxide and sulfide inclusions. A 0.15—0.25% addition of misch metal reduced the amount of carbonitride inclusions in all steels tested. Khl8N10T steel containing 0.1% misch metal had improved hot ductility. In the Kh23N18 steel addition of 0.3 and 0.05% misch metal improved the ductility at 1100—1250 and 1000C, respectively. Addition of 0.05—0.15% misch metal or 0.15—0.30% La improved ductility of Khl7N13M2T steel at 1000C. Addition of ferrocerium, lanthanum, cerium dioxide, lanthanum or praseodymium oxides brought about no improvement in hot ductility or room-temperature mechanical properties of Khl7N13M2T steel. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod Dneprospetsstal' (Dneprospetsstal' Plant)

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OTHER: 000

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BOBKOV, T.M.; MOSHKEVICH, Ye.M.; GUNAZA, K.P.; ZLATKINA, V.I.

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